



# VISITOR'S GUIDE TO BARODA

COMPILED & PUBLISHED BY

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Sayaji Gunj—BARODA.



Baroda:

Printed at the "Lakshmi Vilas" Press, by Mr. C. L. Patel,  
in Bhau Kale's Lane, BARODA.

on 1-9-1916.





The Maharaja.



## PREFACE.

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THE want of a guide to the city of Baroda was noticed by me when at the head of the State Police. Having since then, as Census Superintendent, felt that want more keenly, I compiled this brochure, and published it in 1910 for the use of visitors to this famous city, the capital of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwad. The first edition was exhausted within a few months of its publication. There being frequent demands for copies, this second edition has been published and in doing so, the descriptive matter has been brought up to date.

*15th August, 1916.*

G. H. DESAI.



# Visitor's Guide to Baroda.

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THE State of Baroda has a very interesting history which  
**History.** stretches back through twelve centuries.

When the famous Chinese traveller Huen Tsang visited India in the seventh century after Christ he found the whole of Gujerat a very flourishing country, ruled by the Valabhis who had their capital at Valabhipur. In the following century, the power of the Valabhis was broken by the Chalukya Rajputs, who conquered the kingdom and established their capital at Anhilvar Pattan, situated within the present limits of the Baroda State. When Mahmad of Gazni invaded Gujerat and attacked the famous temple of Somnath, the Prince of Anhilvar-Pattan marched against him with a large army and fought a decisive battle for his country and his religion. The Prince was defeated, but collected a fresh army to meet his foe again and Mahmad avoided a second encounter by retiring across the deserts of Sindh. A succeeding prince, Kumarpal, favoured the Jain religion and the Jains of Baroda assign many of their religious edifices and other public works and gifts to his reign. Altogether the Rajputs ruled for over five centuries, from the eighth to the close of the thirteenth, and some of the ruins of their temples, fortifications and edifices are still visible at Pattan. Allaudin Khilji conquered the country from the Hindus, and the story of the beautiful Princesses



Kamla Devi and Deval Devi, who became the wives of Allaudin and his son, is one of the romances of Indian history. For some centuries, Pattan continued to be the capital of Gujerat under the Mahomedan rulers, but the seat of Government was eventually removed to Ahmedabad. Gujerat threw off the yoke of Delhi and became an independent Mahomedan kingdom in the fourteenth century, but was once more brought under Northern India by Akbar the Great, in the sixteenth century. Aurangzeb's mad bigotry wrecked the Mogal empire which Akbar had built up, and in the eighteenth century, the Marathas spread over Gujerat, as over other parts of India. Pilajirao Gaekwad and his comrades in arms firmly established themselves in Baroda in 1723, and the present ruling family has therefore a dynastic record of nearly two centuries.

2. The family title of the Gaekwad is "Sena Khas Khel, Samsher Bahadur." It was conferred on Pilajirao Gaekwad by Raja Shahu of Satara and means "Chief of the special troops; the valiant in sword".

3. The present Maharaja H. H. Sayajirao III came to the Gadi on 27th May 1875 when only 13 years old. His Highness was carefully educated under the late Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, I.C.S., C.I.E., and on attainment of his majority, assumed the reins of Government on 28th December, 1881. Since then he has personally directed, regulated and supervised the administration in all departments. His Government is modelled after the system followed in British

India, but modifications required by the peculiar conditions of the State, are introduced both in legislation and in administration. Reforms and changes in laws and administration, suggested by the officers of the State, receive the Maharaja's careful consideration, but in the majority of cases they are initiated by himself. A system of personal Government carried on for nearly 35 years, has made His Highness familiar with every detail of administration and his frequent visits to the interior of the State enable him to keep himself in close touch with District and Taluka Officers and with the actual working of laws and administration. The needs of the State in regard to railways and irrigation, schools and hospitals, municipalities and local institutions, manufacture and agriculture are thus made known to him. He also keeps himself well informed with what passes outside his own territory, both in British India and in Europe, and is quick in adopting new ideas and introducing new reforms among his own people.

4. The territories of His Highness the Maharaja Gaek-Baroda State.      wad lie between  $20^{\circ} 45'$  and  $21^{\circ} 42'$  N. Latitude and between  $70^{\circ} 45'$  and  $71^{\circ} 22'$  E. Longitude excepting Okhamandal which lies between  $22^{\circ}$  and  $22^{\circ} 28'$  N. Latitude and between  $68^{\circ} 58'$  and  $69^{\circ} 14'$  E. Longitude. Roughly speaking, from the northern extremity of the Thana District to the South, to Palanpur to the North and from the Western limits of the Nasik District to the South-East, to the extreme North-West of Kathiawar, there lie interspersed with British or other territory, tracts of land or provinces, wherein His Highness the Gaekwad's sway is acknowledged.

5. The State is divided into four distinct districts, which are quite apart from each other.

**Districts.** The Southern district of Navasari lies near the mouth of the Tapti river and is interlaced with British territory. To the North of the Narbada river is the central district of Baroda, in which the capital city is situated. Further up and to the North of Ahmedabad lies the district of Kadi, in which Pattan, the ancient capital of Gujerat, is situated. And far to the West, in the peninsula of Kathiawar, lie tracts of land isolated and separated from each other, which comprise the district of Amreli.

6. The area of the State in round number is eight thousand square miles and the population is two millions. The State of Baroda, therefore, in respect of its population, is a little bigger than Wales and a little smaller than Switzerland.

**Area and Population.**

7. Agriculture and pasture support 64 per cent. of the people, the preparation and supply of substances 14 percent., unskilled labour 13 per cent., personal service 5 per cent. and commerce 4 per cent.

**Occupation.**

8. The State is in direct political relation with the Government of India, all communications passing through the Resident.

**Political relation.**

9. The revenue of the State is about Rs. 2,00,00,000. The main items of revenue are land revenue, tribute from other Native States in Gujerat and Kathiawar, opium, excise, stamps and railways. The main heads of expenditure are

**Revenue and Expenditure.**

the Palace, Army, Public Works, Police, Education, Medical, Revenue and Judicial.

10. The administration is carried on by an Executive Council subject to the control of Maharaja who has reserved to himself all important matters. A number of Departments, such as Revenue, Finance, Legislative, Medical, Education, Judicial, Jail, Police and Military, etc., have been formed, presided over by officials corresponding to those in British India. The principal Heads of Departments are members of the Council.

**General administration.**

11. The special features of the Baroda State, which have evoked general admiration throughout the country and which are due to the solicitude of the Maharaja to do as much good to his people as he can, are as under :—

**Special features.**

- (a) Executive and Judicial functions of magistrates have been separated;
- (b) Primary Education has been made both compulsory and free; and
- (c) Village autonomy has been restored by the establishment of a Panchayat for each village with a population exceeding 1,000, smaller hamlets being grouped together. The number of members varies from 5 to 9, half being appointed by the district officials and half elected. The patel or headman is president and the village Accountant and Schoolmaster are members ex-officio. These bodies are in charge of various details connected with the administration and

form a part of the scheme of local selfgovernment which is being gradually developed. Similarly Panchayats have been formed for each Taluka and for each District.

**12. Baroda.** Baroda, the capital of the Baroda State, is situated in  $22^{\circ} 13' N$ , and  $73^{\circ} 15' E$ . on the Vishwamitri river. It is  $244\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Bombay by rail and  $61\frac{1}{2}$  miles South by South-East of Ahmedabad. It is about 130' above sea level.

**13. Railway Stations.** In addition to being a station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Baroda is a terminus station of the Godhra Chord line, connecting it with Ratlam, etc. Vishwamitri, named after the river on which the capital is situated, is another station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway at a distance of one mile from the main station of Baroda. It connects the main line with the Gaekwad's Dabhoi Railway which here crosses the main line and passes on to Padra. Goagate is another station on the Dabhoi line and being situated on the South-West extremity of the capital, is generally used by the citizens for going to Dabhci, Chandod, etc.

**14. Population.** The population at each Census in the last thirty years was:- (1881) 1,06,512 (1891) 1,16,420 and (1901) 1,03,790. In 1911 Hindus numbered 78,218, Musalmans 17,208 and Jains 2,208.

**15. Derivation of the name Baroda.** The ancient name of the city was Chandanavati from Raja Chandan of the Dor tribe of Rajputs who wrested it from the Jains. This name was afterwards changed to *Firavati* or *Virkshetra*, i.e., the land of warriors. The



the name. It is only during the last 35 years, that is, after the ascension of the present Maharaja to the Gadi that attention has been paid to sanitation, new roads have been made, old ones have been widened and metalled, the streets are lighted and watered and many beautiful public buildings, parks and gardens that adorn the city have come into existence.

17. The first thing to attract the notice of the visitor as he steps out from the B. B. & C. I. Railway station, would be, perhaps, the **Public conveyances.** tram cars and row of hackney carriages waiting in the open space to the left. The distance from this station to the city and thence to the Goagate station of the Gaekwad's Dabhoi Railway is about 4 miles and is covered by the tramway line which has come to be recognised as a public conveyance of great value to the city. Besides its intrinsic value, the necessity developed by it for widening some narrow roads which have conduced alike to the convenience of the people and the beauty of the town is an advantage that may be set down to its credit. In addition to the tram car service there are about 200 public conveyances in the shape of horse shigrams of which those with rubber tyres are classed 1st and those without them 2nd. ( Vide Appendix for Table of fares ).

18. There are several Dharamshalas and Sarais in the city where visitors can find suitable accommodation. But the most convenient place for the European visitor is either the **Baroda Hotel.** the Baroda Hotel near the Railway Station or the Dāk Bungalow in the Cantonment. The Baroda Hotel, which is

only three minutes' walk from the Railway station and is situated on the Race Course Road, was formerly a State institution used for the State guests only. It is now converted into a hotel, arrangements having been made with the lessee to reserve a certain accommodation for the State guests. The main building is a one-storeyed bungalow with two bed rooms, one drawing room, one card room, one office room and one dining room. Besides this there are two blocks, each containing three bed rooms. They are all very nicely furnished. For gentlemen living in native style, there is a separate bungalow close by, under the same management. Previous intimation may be given to the manager, who will be glad to make arrangements and meet visitors at the Railway Station.

19. The Dâk Bungalow is near the Post Office in the Cantonment, about a mile distant from the Railway Station. It is intended for the temporary accommodation of travellers and is furnished with plain cots, tables and chairs. There is a khansama in the bungalow who is bound to assist travellers in procuring supplies and carriage on payment. The messman who is established in the bungalow is required to place conspicuously in each room a list of charges countersigned in approval by the Superintending officer. If travellers prefer to procure their own meals, the messman is bound to afford assistance and they have the use of the cook-room. The fee is one rupee per diem for each person occupying a separate room. Two or more persons occupying the same room have to pay only the single fee of one rupee.



20. The Race Course Road is reached by driving to the right side of the railway station and then turning to the west through the passage under the railway. The principal officers of the State have their residences on this side, which finally opens out into a circle called the Race Course, which is one mile and a half in circumference. Races and sports are occasionally organised by the State Military Officers, under the patronage of the Maharaja. But ordinarily the Race Course Road is used by the city and Cantonment gentry for their morning and evening rides or drives. The country round-about looks pleasant like a park; and the cool breezes blowing from the west and charged with the odour of wild flowers make the ride or drive really enjoyable.

21. The Race Course is connected by a newly made motor road with the Padra Road which runs parallel to the Railway lines. On this road are situated Navalakha's ginning factory, the Maharaja spinning and weaving mill and the new military lines.

22. There are altogether three spinning and weaving mills in Baroda. One is situated, as mentioned above, on the Padra Road, a second is near the goods yard of the railway station and a third one, which is the oldest, is near the Bhaddar in the city. The oldest cotton spinning and weaving mill was built by the State itself in 1883-84 at a capital expenditure of Rs. 6,35,000, with a view to encourage local manufacture. State undertakings of this kind are seldom financially successful, but the object of His Highness

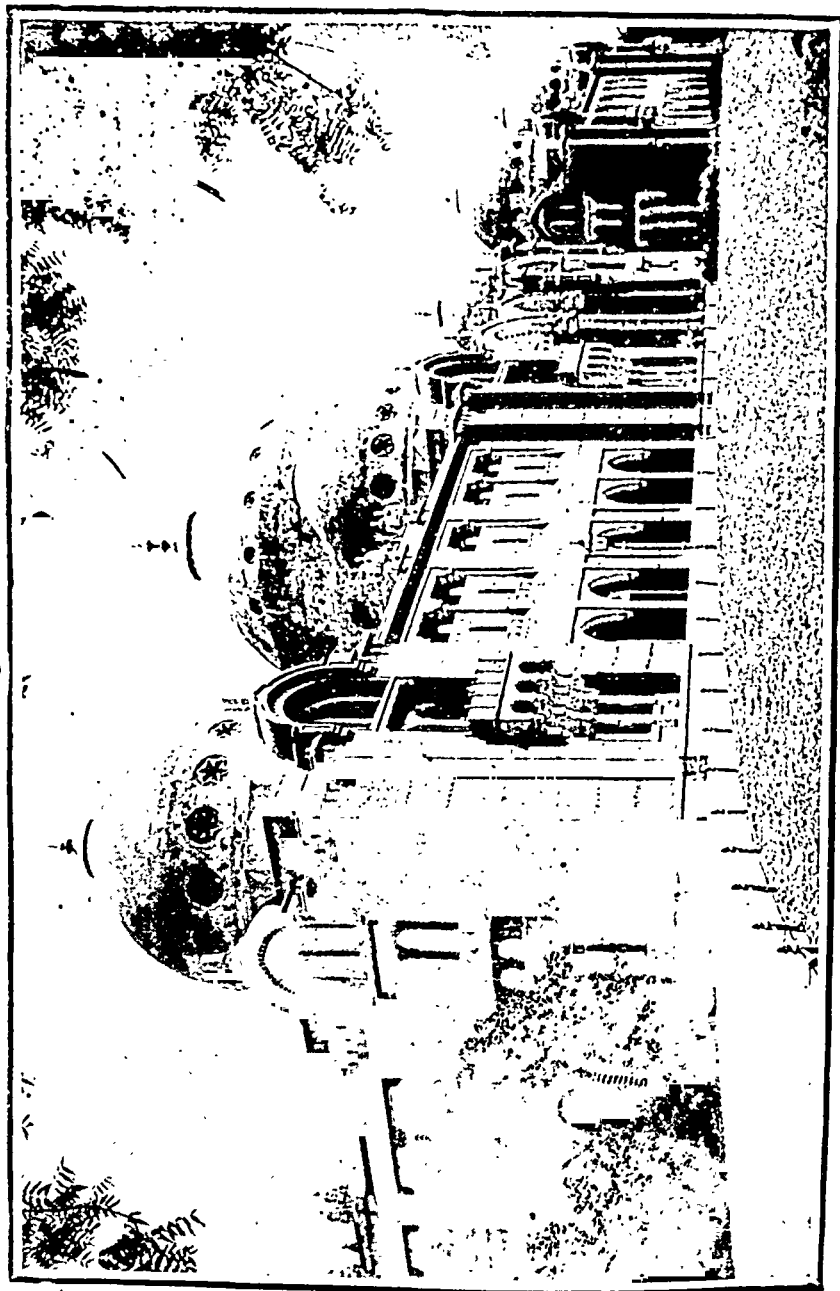
the Maharaja was more to educate the people than to create a source of gain to the State. The mill worked for twenty-one years and paid a poor interest on the capital at about 3 per cent. As the people of Baroda have recently become aware of the importance of mill industry, His Highness decided to sell the State mill with a view to encourage private capitalists and private undertakings, and the mill was accordingly sold for Rs. 5 lacs to a private firm (Javer Laxmichand and Co.) in 1905. His Highness the Maharaja has not been disappointed in his expectations as to the effects of this sale on private enterprise. The successful management of the first cotton mill in Baroda by private owners has encouraged others, and the result has been the erection of the two new mills near the railway station. "The Maharaja Mill" is managed by Messrs. Maganlal Hargovinddas and Co., and the other, which is situated near the goods yard and is called the "Sayaji Mill," is managed by Messrs. Samal Becher & Co.

23. Driving towards the city from the Race Course Road, the chief buildings that attract attention after passing through the Railway crossing are the Municipal market, Rhodia's Dharamshalla, Tramway stables, Fernandes and Son's Stores and Sayaji Ganj bungalows—all situated on the right side of the road and close to the Railway station. A little further on is the newly made Bhimnath Road, leading to the famous Bhimnath Mahadev temple, where the Maharaja goes in procession once a year on the Ashadhi Ekadashi, and the brick kiln factory, which was originally a State concern, but has lately been sold to a private firm in keeping with the policy

of the State to encourage private enterprise as much as possible.

24. On the left side of the main road but also close to the Railway station is the High School College. building. A little further down but in the same compound is the building erected in 1887 for the Baroda College at a cost of more than 6 lacs. It is one of the handsomest structures of the kind in India. It is in the shape of an "E," the centre being formed by a domed hall 60 feet square and 144 feet high. Each wing contains ten class rooms, five on the ground-floor and five on the first floor, besides library, museum, chemical and physical laboratories, office and small ante-rooms. The building is situated in a spacious compound which also contains residential quarters for students, a fine botanical garden, a cricket ground, a tennis court and a gymnasium. There is accommodation for about six hundred students. The style of architecture is early Hindu, and the design was prepared by R. Chisholm, Esq., F. R. I., B. A., then architect to the Madras Government, but afterwards employed by the State as its own architect.

25. A little further from the College is the Public Park. Near the main entrance of the Park is the Equestrian Statue of the Maharaja, erected by his grateful and loving subjects, from funds raised by public subscription in commemoration of the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness's 25 years administration of the State. In December 1906 it was 25 years since His Highness the Maharaja



Baroda College.





The Equestrian Statue.

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assumed the reigns of the Government of Baroda. Considering that long and happy period during which so many changes for the social, moral and material advancement of the people had been peacefully brought about, the Baroda subjects conceived the felicitous idea of celebrating the Silver Jubilee of this beneficent reign in March 1907. The statue, which is in bronze, is the work of the famous English artist F. Derwent Wood; A.R.A., and cost about Rs. 60,000. It bears on the pedestal the following inscription in the English, Marathi and Gujarati languages :—

(1)

“His Highness the Maharaja Sayajirao III, Gaikwad G.C.S.I., Sena Khas Khel, Samsher Bahadur.

Born 10th March 1863 ; Ascended the throne, 27th March 1875.”

(2)

“This statue was raised by His Highness's grateful subjects and admirers in India and beyond the seas in commemoration of his Silver Jubilee celebrated on the 15th March 1907, and in token of loyalty and appreciation of his ever progressive rule.”

26. The Public Park, is just on the out-skirts of the city, on the bank of the river Vishwamitri. It is close to the city and close to the camp, and is open to abundance of fresh air. It commands fine views of some ancient edifices, especially the Kamnath Temples. The Vishwamitri wanders through it in a most wayward manner “apparently forgetful of her progressive duties.” The site covers 125 acres and it cost over 2 lacs to provide it with bridges, pavilions, summer houses,



bandstands, menageries, merry-go-rounds, maizes, avenues, tasteful flower beds and pleasant roads. On 8th January 1879, the Maharaja dedicated the Park to the Public. In doing so, His Highness, then about 17 years of age, said :—" Mr. Melville, ladies and gentlemen, we all like fresh air, green grass and pretty flowers. But in this large city, there are many people and they live very close to each other. Many are not rich enough to have gardens attached to their houses and no one is so rich as to have a large garden like this. All, therefore, may come here, with their children, spend a little time pleasantly and return home in better health and better temper. \* \* \* \* I have great pleasure in dedicating for ever the whole of this garden to my beloved people and to the public in general." The State Band discourses music on Tuesday afternoons. Saturday afternoons are set apart for *pardah* ladies and others of the gentle sex and the grounds are then closed to the general public.

27. In the middle of the Park, there is a pavilion which is used for picnic and pleasure purposes.

### Picture Gallery.

Near it, and behind the Museum, is the Picture gallery, which, though yet in its infancy, contains some works of the great masters and is worth a visit.

28. The Delhi Pavilion, which was first made for His Highness the Maharaja's camp at the

### Delhi Pavilion.

Delhi Durbar, held for the coronation of His Majesty Edward VII, the late King and Emperor of India, is now located near the Tennis Courts in the Public Park and is worth a visit. While the camp preparations were going on, it occurred to His Highness

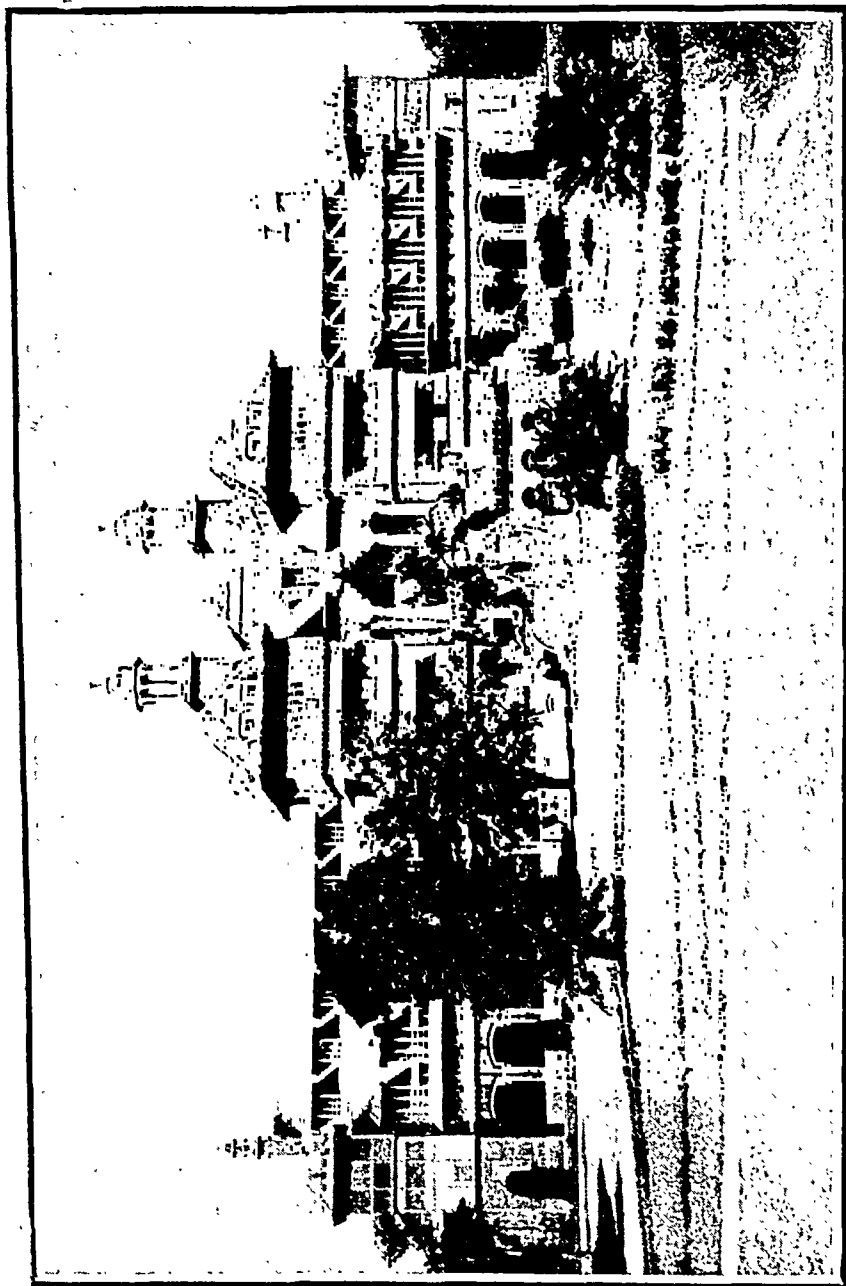


Photo by Vividh Kala Mandir—BARODA.



that the Pavilion should be so designed that it can be taken to Delhi and brought back to Baroda as a memento of the great occasion. It is a beautiful structure, in purely Eastern style, with a central dome and turrets on each corner. The length is 30 feet, the breadth 44 feet and the whole is divided into convenient rooms. Half the portion is now used by the Ladies' Club and the remaining half as a public refreshment room.

29. The Baroda Museum which is also situated in the Public Park is one of the finest in India.  
Museum.

It was established by His Highness the Maharaja Sahab with the object of affording instruction to the people. The building was commenced in 1890 and completed in 1894. It runs from east to west about 150 feet in length end to end and about 40 feet in breadth. It is a two-storeyed building and contains an underground cellar. The organization took place in July 1894. A European Director was employed for 12 months to give it a start, and on the expiration of the period, the Professor of Biology in the Baroda College was appointed ex-officio Director, and occupies the post upto this day. With the liberal support of His Highness the Maharaja, the Museum has gone on steadily increasing in importance. It remains open to the public from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., and is visited daily by about a thousand persons. The evening hours on Saturday are reserved for *pardah* ladies, when no men are allowed to enter the building. All inquiries by artists or specialists are answered by the Director, or, in his absence, by the Sub-Curator, and visitors of rank and distinction are shown round by either of them.

The Museum is divided into the Arts section and the Science section. The former contains an interesting collection of typical specimens of all sorts of arts and industries from almost all countries of the civilised world—specimens of fine and applied art which can be advantageously imitated by Indian artists and craftsmen. The Indian arts are also more or less fully represented, and special care has been taken to collect and exhibit samples of the industrial arts of the Baroda State.

Among the arts specimens thus collected, the chief are silver, gold, brass, copper, bronze, iron, aluminium, electro-types and electroplates, plain as well as engraved, inlaid and encrusted, ornamental leather work, lacquerware, carved, inlaid, and painted woodwork, marble inlaying, rare pieces of old Chinaware, pottery and terracotta, porcelain and majolica of the finest description and latest make, such as the Royal Copenhagen, the Royal Worcester, the Royal Crown Derby, Doulton Ware, and the celebrated Limoges Severes porcelain of France. The best glasswork of the principal countries in the Continent of Europe has also been got together. A choice collection of pictures and paintings and some Indian musical instruments represent the fine arts. A large number of the specimens of the textile fabrics has also been collected and arranged in show cases specially allotted to them. Among the arts specimens, collected from the different art centres within the State, may be mentioned the Sankheda lacquerware, the silk Patelas and pottery of Pattan, sandalwood carved work inlaid with ivory from Billimora, brasswork of Visnagar, silverwork of Amreli, and blackwood carving of Visnagar and Unjha.

The Science section represents almost all the branches of natural as well as physical sciences, namely, geology, mineralogy, paleontology, botany, zoology, archæology, chemistry and physics, the last two named being represented by a number of typical instruments and apparatus in mechanics, hydrostatics, light, heat, sound and electricity.

The natural history gallery is sub-divided into invertebrata and vertebrata, the former containing dry and preserved animals of all orders, namely, protozon, porifera, coelenterata, echinodermata, vermes, crustacea, mollusca, and in addition a large collection of shells.

The vertebrata class shows stuffed specimens and skeletons of the reptilia and batrachia. The ornithology is represented by skins of birds stuffed and mounted, as also skeletons, eggs and nests of Indian as well as foreign birds. The extensive mammalian gallery has a splendid stock of mamals of all natural orders, namely, monotremata, marsupilia, edentata perissodactyla, artiodactyla proboscidea, hyracoidea rodentia, insectivora, pinnipedia, carnivora, cheroptera and primates, in stuffed and mounted specimens, and also skeletons, skins, mounted heads and skulls.

The botanical sub-section contains a herbarium of dried plants of almost all the natural orders met within the Bombay presidency, and artificial models of plants and fruits.

The anatomical room shows gypsum and papier-mache' models of all parts of human and comparative anatomy, as well as a very instructive series of embryological models in wax.

The economic gallery has a fine, large collection of mineral and vegetable medicinal drugs, as well as that of cereals, grown in the country, together with fibres, dye-stuffs, gums and other economic products.

The educational section contains object lesson cards and models of animals useful in the Kindergarten system of teaching.

The ethnological gallery consists of an Egyptian mummy, a number of old arms, coins, medals, ornaments, and a small but interesting series of spears, shoes, praying mats, combs, water bottles, pots and clubs, used by the semi-barbarous tribes of Somaliland.

In order to accommodate the exhibits enumerated above, large roomy dust-proof wall-cases and free standing cases, having a special lock arrangement, have been constructed, and the open space on the walls and pillars is utilised for technological charts, anatomical, zoological and botanical diagrams, as well as for framed pictures and paintings.

30. Just near the entrance of the Public Park, and separating it from the College grounds, runs a road from south to north, which is shaded by magnificent banyan trees and leads to the Cantonment or Camp, situated on the North-West of the city and separated from it by the river Vishwamitri. The area of the Cantonment is about 2 square miles, and its population (1911 A. D.) 3,478 souls. The garrison stationed here consists of a regiment of Native Infantry belonging to the Indian Army.

31. The Residency, which is just outside the boundary lines of the Cantonment and within the Residency. State limits, is a moderately commodious building. It was built in 1833-34, the old Residency having been situated in the Anandpura suburb of the city, in the place now known as the Kothi. From the marble tablets put up on the facade of the Residency building, it appears that it was the dwelling place of General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., and General Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I., whose careers were distinguished in other parts of India and who have left enduring marks on the history of Baroda.

32. Through the midst of the Camp runs a broad and picturesque avenue of which the solitary hill of Pavagad forms the distant background. In the foreground of the avenue, there is a column of Songhad stone, which His Highness the Maharaja Sayajirao II raisad to the memory of Mr. Williams, who died in 1837, after having been Resident for 17 years. Among other places of interest is the Church, which was consecrated by Bishop Heber who visited Baroda in 1825. There is also a public racquet-court and a swimming bath which the station owes to Colonel Outram. A little beyond the Residency and across the line of rails is the cemetery in which, among many interesting memorials of the dead, the simplest but not the least touching is the stone which marks the resting place of that good Resident, Major Malcolm, the nephew of the Governor of Bombay, Sir John Malcolm, who exercised so great an influence on the history of the State. Among works of recent years may be mentioned the American Methodist



Episcopal Church and Orphanages, Vernacular schools for boys and girls, a school for European children maintained by the Government of India and the Baroda State jointly, a charitable dispensary and the Roman Catholic Church.

33. A little further from the cemetery is the State Model Farm. It was first started in connection with the agricultural classes in the College, and when these classes were abolished for want of students, a Vernacular class in agriculture from the School of Art (Kala Bhavan) was transferred here. The Farm is worked with three objects:—(1) instruction, (2) experiments and (3) production of good seed for distribution and sale. There was a dairy with Gir cattle attached to the Farm, which supplied pure milk and butter to the Palace and to European residents in the city and the Cantonment but it has been recently closed owing to its being a commercial failure. A building on the Model Farm has been assigned to the Reformatory which was started in 1913, for the better regulation of the Children's Court Act. The Juvenile delinquents are taught farming, carpentry &c.

34. A few paces from the Model Farm is situated on the Gorva Road, a factory called Alembic  
**Alembic Factory.** Chemical Works, erected for the distillation of spirit for use in the manufacture of scents and medicines. The contract for manufacturing country liquor for use in the State has also been recently given to this Company which is the first of its kind on this side of the country.

35. The Vishwamitri takes its rise from the Pavagad Hill which is about 27 miles distant to the North-East of the city of Baroda. It describes a most tortuous course and has cut deep below the surface of the soil, so that just south of Baroda, its banks are 35 feet high. During the summer months, it is but a trickling stream and often runs quite dry. But during the monsoon, it frequently overflows its banks and spreads wide over the level country on either side. The Camp of Baroda is situated on its western bank, while the city of Baroda is on the eastern.

36. One of the most striking features of the city of Baroda is the great stone bridge which crosses the main stream of the Vishwamitri. It is of great antiquity, and its erection is ascribed to Vanjharas, who, some three centuries ago, lived in the western suburb of the city. It has been recently much widened. Originally it consisted of two ranges of solid and rather narrow arches one over the other. It is thus described by a writer:—"This stone bridge is made to rise to the height of the banks on each side by being built two storeys high. The real bridge is a viaduct over a succession of arches which rise from the bed of the Nala." Seen from the stone steps which on either side lead to the water's edge, the bridge flanked by temples and trees presents a very handsome appearance. Besides the large bridge which crosses the main stream, there are on the Camp side two bridges over a side Nala. One leading into the Public Park is beautifully designed and composed of one arch and two circular openings. It was executed in the year 1826 by

Lieut.-Col. Waddington of the Bombay Engineers, and the expenses of erection were defrayed by H. H. Sayajirao II. The ridge is faced with a handsome yellow sand-stone; the interior masonry is brick. The balustrade of this bridge is particularly handsome, the shape of the arch is elliptical. The depth of material between the surface of the road and the crown of the arch being considered insufficient to bear the heavy weight of elephants, &c., crossing, His Highness was induced, some years later, to erect another stone and brick bridge, a few yards further up the Nala, on the design and principle of the large old native bridge.

37. A few yards below the bridge, there was a solid

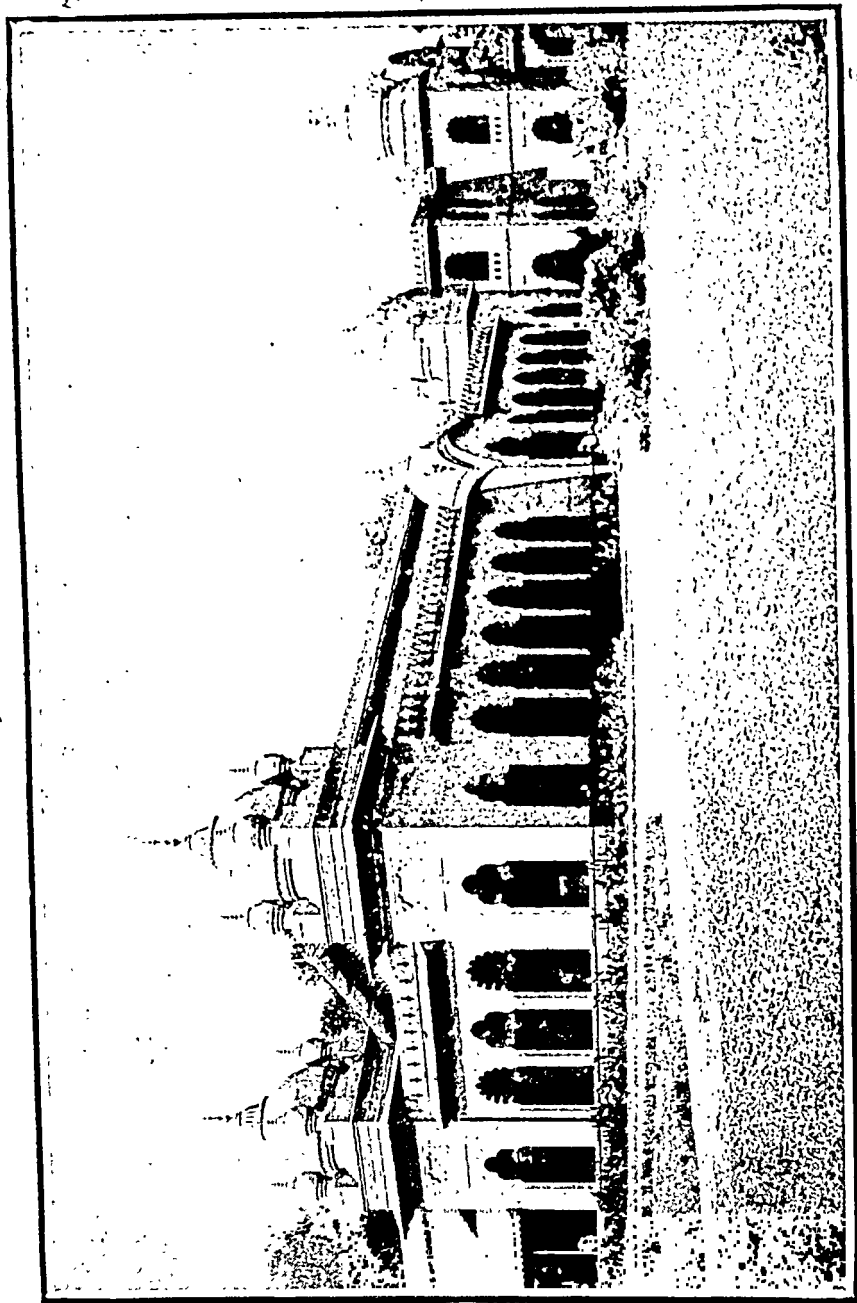
**The dam.** timber dam with gates which retained a large store of water during a large portion of the year.

It was carried away bodily by the pressure of water in the great flood of 1881. A new dam has since been constructed and provided with regulators, but now hardly any water accumulates except in the rainy season, owing to the diversion of the river into the Sayaji Sarovar.

38. After crossing the great bridge and proceeding on

**Royal Cemetery.** his way to the city, the visitor will find on his left, on the bank of the river, the Royal Cemetery where the funerals of the

chief members of the Gaekwad family are performed and Chhatris raised in their memory. Close to the road is the Mahadev temple built by H. H. Ganpatrao over the spot where Sayajirao II was cremated and his ashes interred. There is no image or special temple to the Maharaja in per-



Countess of Duferin Hospital.



son, but in worshipping Mahadev, people think of him. It is a building of stone highly finished and remarkably graceful. Within the court-yard, which surrounds the temple, there are two rooms. That to the right, holds a portrait of Khanderao Maharaja, that to the left, the bed, the garments and the phial of Ganges Water which commemorate Khanderao's mother, Chimnabai. Next to Sayajirao's monument is another still larger temple dedicated to Mahadev called Kedareshwar, raised in honour of Govindrao Maharaja by his son Sayajirao. It is round this edifice that 'Khitchri' is distributed in charity to the poor; and to the dressed up image of the deceased prince in the Chhatri (canopy) behind the temple, the grateful offer flowers or sometimes do reverence in prayers. Close to Govindrao's temple is a smaller canopy dedicated to the memory of Rani Gahinabai and on the city side is a temple built to record the spot where Chimnabai was cremated. It contains a stone face of Anandrao and a phial recording the memory of the Regent Fattesingh. Among the recent erections in the royal cemetery, the late Prince Fatesingrao's Chhatri is noteworthy.

39. Opposite the Royal Cemetery, on the other side of the road, stands the Countess of Dufferin Hospital, a handsome modern building with wards for male in-patients and the Victoria Jubilee Ward for female in-patients. Just beyond it and on the same side, is the Military Hospital named after the Maharaja for the reception of the sick from all the regiments of the Baroda forces. The average number of daily sick is about 75 in-door



96. Proceeding towards the Nyaya Mandir and turning into a new road near the Female Dandia Bazar. Training College, we come to what is called Dandia Bazar, a street mostly inhabited by Deccani Brahmins and Parbhus. Here are situated the *Wadas* of some of the principal Sardars of the state, the most conspicuous of them being Shirke's Wada, just behind the Sur Sagar, and Bhaskerrao Vithal's Wada, a little further from it.

97. Returning to the Palace Road from Dandia Bazar and turning to the side towards the Khangi Offices. Kothi, the visitor will find the Khangi offices to his left and a little further up the Police Headquarters on the right.

98. From here another road branches out and meets the main Raopura Road near the Vishvamitri bridge. It is called Indira Avenue. Avenue, in honour of Princess Indiraraja, the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja, and is well laid out with rows of banyan trees on both sides.

99. On one side of the Indira Avenue is a line of bungalows, specially built for the European Central Jail. officers of the state. On the other side is the Central Jail, a carefully constructed building, arranged on modern principles. The cost has been about 7 lacs of rupees. Mr. Hill, the then State Engineer, took as a model the panoplicon plan of the Punjab Jails. It is sufficiently large to hold about 600 prisoners and has within its walls, besides sleeping and factory wards, a hospital, a dye-



house and a central tower. The prisoners are employed on dyeing, weaving, sewing, canework and such other industries. The carpets made in the Baroda Central Jail are well-known and find a large market in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi and other places.

100. The Holidays observed in Baroda are almost the same as elsewhere in the country, but here some of them, in addition to being matters of religion, are also matters of State and as such deserve notice. On the Varsha Pratipada, the New Year's day in Chaitra (March-April), a grand Darbar is held in the morning in the Darbar Hall of the Laxmi Vilas Palace, where the chief nobles and officers of the state present their New Year's *Nazarana* (present) to the Maharaja. The Ashadhi Ekadashi (in June) is the day on which all the gods are supposed to go to sleep for the four monsoon months; the people observe fast and since the days of His Highness Govindrao, the Maharaja goes in procession to the temple of Bhimnath near the Railway station. A great holiday is the Nag Panchami, when all Deccanis worship the image or picture of a snake or the live cobra itself. The Maharani and the principal ladies of the royal household go out in procession and worship a mound of earth which is held to be the abode of the serpent. In Bhadrapada (September), comes the Ganesh Chaturthi, when images of Ganpati are made and worshipped. A large clay image of the god is set up for ten days in one of the big halls in the Indumati Mahal, which is decorated with toys, fountains, pictures, &c., and lighted with electricity. Thousands of people throng to see the sight and make obeisance to the god. On

the Anant Chaturdashi, a great procession issues from the Palace conveying the image of Gaupati and proceeds to the Warashia Tank, where the image is immersed in water. The Dussera generally occurs in October. On that day, the people of the city going into the country, worship the Shami tree. The Maharaja also goes out in procession attended by the Resident and receives a salute from the British Army which is stationed at a convenient spot for the purpose on the road through which the Swari is to pass. On his return to the Palace, the Maharaja receives Nazarana from his nobles and officers of the State. On the first day of the Kartiki New Year also ( Kartik Sudi 1st ) the Maharaja holds a Darbar at the Palace. In December is the Champa Shashthi : the day is holy to the Gaekwad family-god Khandoba, and His Highness visits the temple of the equestrian god outside the city. On the Makar Sankrant (12th January), a big Darbar is held at the Palace. Falgun Vadi 6th, just after and in continuation of the Holi holidays, is the auspicious birthday of the present Maharaja, and May 27th is the day on which His Highness ascended the Gadi. Both of these days are observed as holidays and congratulatory Darbars are held in the Darbar Hall of the Laxmi Vilas Palace.

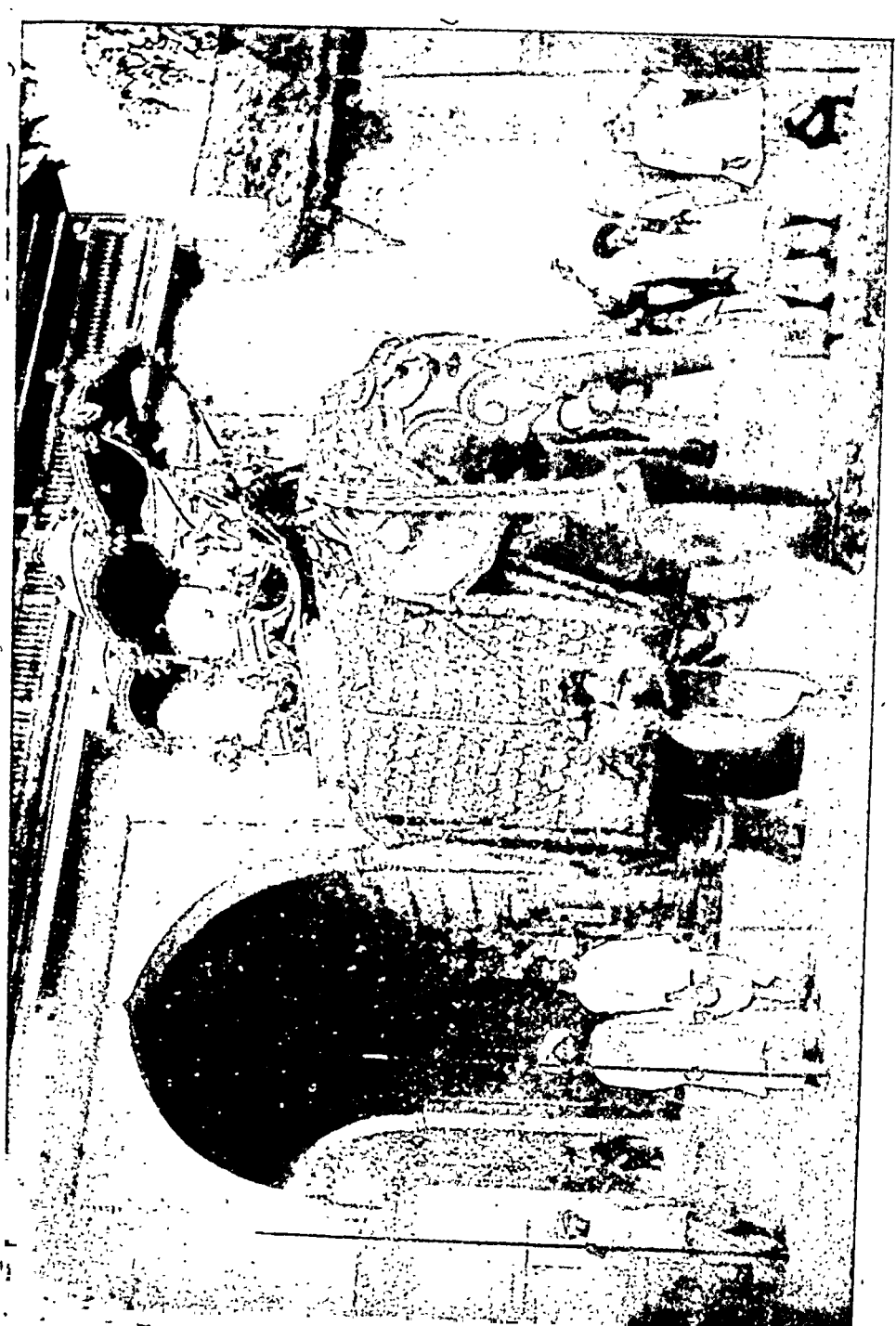
The Mahomedan festival of the Mohoram is also patronised by the state and the Maharaja goes out in procession for the immersion of the Taboots.

101. The Swari or procession is an exceedingly brilliant  
**Swari.**                      affair in Baroda, and would be an interesting scene to a visitor. All the powers of the state are represented in it. It is headed by the

Cavalry, followed by the silver and gold guns. The trumpets and drums of the Khas Paga precede the elephant which bears the Jari Patka or state banner, behind which come the other Paga flags and banners protected in the rear by the Shilledars of the Paga and Swars of the Huzurat Paga. The principal state officers and members of the Gaekwad family follow mounted on elephants. After these come the Regiments of Infantry headed by the Officer Commanding the Army, the Delhi banner on an elephant, chargers of His Highness caparisoned in gold and crimson trappings, the camel swars, the Jilib or spearsmen, regimental band, &c. The excitement of the procession is kept on increasing till it reaches its height when the Maharaja appears seated on a lofty and gorgeously painted elephant, covered with silk trappings and surmounted by one of the most valuable possessions of the State, the golden Ambari (howdah). Behind the Maharaja sits the Minister. Then follow the Sardars and Darakdars on horse-back, then the elephant bearing the State drum and then the Pandhars who with their followers form the rear.

102. There is a second class Meteorological Station in the Central Jail in the Baroda City. The results of the readings taken in this Meteorological Observatory show that Barometer average monthly records are the highest (29.919) in December and lowest (29.466) in July. The lowest temperature of air last year was 41.9 on 25th December, while the highest point was reached on 8th May when it rose to 112.1.

The prevailing winds during the most part of the year



Elephant with Ambari

Photo by Vividh Kala Mandir.—BARODA.



have a decidedly westernly component and this west wind is from the sea.

103. There is no characteristic art in Baroda, deserving of special mention. A few artisans are

#### Art.

proficient in wood-carving, some in lacquer-work and some in iron-grille work, suitable for balcony railings; calico-printing is carried on to meet the demand for cheap cotton *saris*. Embroidery with gold and silver and silk thread of a superior description is also produced to a small extent.

104. Shri Sayaji Sarovar ( distance 13 miles ) and Makarpura ( distance 4 Miles ) have Fort at Dabhoi. already been noticed (para. 68 and 76).

Among other places of interest in the vicinity of Baroda, Dabhoi is worth a visit. It is a town in the Baroda district situated in  $22^{\circ} 8' N.$  and  $73^{\circ} 28' E.$ , about 18 miles distant from the capital and a station on H. H. the Gaekwad's Dabhoi Railway. It is one of the most interesting towns in the Gaekwad's dominions, not only from its past history, but also for the beauty of its walls and gates. It was fortified early in the 13th century by the Vaghela king Vishaldev of Anhilwad Pattan. The walls form an irregular figure approximating to a square, the north, east, south and west sides being 1,025, 900, 1,100 and 1,025 yards long with a round tower at each angle. The height is rather less than 50 feet. In the centre of each side is a large gateway, the platform above which is supported by rows of brackets, projected beyond each other until they nearly meet at the top, thus forming a substitute for an arch. In the thickness of the wall, these bracketed doorways are six times repeated

and upon them is laid a flat stone roof. The walls are ornamented throughout with sculptured horizontal bands and the gateways themselves are covered with a profusion of sculptured ornament. The four gates are—the west or the Baroda gate, the south of the Nandod gate, the north or the Champaner gate and the east or the Diamond gate. They have all more or less fallen into ruins from action of time, but the finest must have been the eastern or Diamond gate, concerning which James Forbes, author of the *Oriental Memoirs*, remarked :—

“ In proportion of architecture and elegance of sculpture, the Gate of Diamond far exceeds any of the Hindu ancient or modern structures I have met with. This beautiful pile extends 320 feet in length with proportionate height. Rows of elephants richly caparisoned support the massive fabrics. The architraves and borders round the compartments of figures are very elegant and the groups of warriors performing martial exercises on horse back, foot and on fighting elephants approach nearer to the classic basreliefs of ancient Greece than any performances I have seen in Hindustan.”

At one time the gate was named after the architect who designed it and who also made the Ten Talav, a magnificent tank, 3 kos from Dabhoi, the sides and basin of which are completely covered with slabs of stone.

Unfortunately most of this magnificent gate has disappeared partly through action of time and partly through ravages of Musalman bigotry. On the rear side of it, there

are two slabs, one of which is in good preservation and covered with a long and ancient inscription, mentioning that the old city of Darbhavati (modern Dabhoi) was built by Vishaldev. On the right of the Diamond Gate, the highly finished and very beautiful Bhadra Kalika Mata temple is worthy of notice, as well as the minutely carved temple to Mahadev on the left.

Of the other three gates, the most graceful and the most perfect is the Champaner gate to the north of the town.

Within the walls is a large tank surrounded by strong masonry, with a grand flight of steps, the whole extent descending to the water from the Hindu temples, *Choutras* and solemn groves which border this beautiful reservoir.





# APPENDIX. I.

## *List of Oil Paintings, &c., in the Picture Gallery in the Public Park ( para. 27. )*

Name of the Painting.

Name of the Artist.

A corner of the Ducal Palace,

Venice ... ..	...M. Davanzo.
Madonna di San Sisto ...	...Raffaello Santi.
Valley near Trafoi ...	...Richard Lang.
Coast from the Riviera ...	...Albert Wenk.
Fjord of Geirang ... ..	...Charles Olsterly.
Falling leaves ... ..	...C. Muller-Kurzwelly.
La Salute, Venice... ..	...Butolups.
Valdisotto near Bormio ...	...Louis Gianoli.
Valley of Valtelline ...	...Louis Gianoli.
Stelvio Pass (Austrian Side)	...Louis Gianoli.
Lady in white silk ... ..	...Pio Ricci.
Landscape ... ..	...E. Marko.
Grapes ... ..	...L. Barzanti.
Pigeon-house ... ..	...M. Mencci.
Death of Cleopatra ... ..	...Guido Reni.
Immaculate Conception ...	...Murillo.
The Repentent Magdalen reading.	P. Battoni.
Madonna della Sedia ... ..	...Raphael d' Urbino.
Madonna ... ..	...Andrea del Sarto.
Beato Angelino ... ..	...
Peter Paul Rubens ... ..	...
Venetian Life ... ..	...
Fugels ... ..	...

Set of 10 small portraits of famous  
painters... ..

Draupadi Vastra Haran ... .. *Raja Ravi Varma.*

Gold and Silver Guns of Baroda...

St. Moritz, Switzerland ... .. *Alexander Scott.*

Assumption of the Virgin ... .. *Copied by A. Wolf, Venice.*

Death Scene, Venetian life ... .. *Do. do.*

Shrinivas Raghava Iyengar ... .. *Clara M. Hawkes.*

Monsoon Sunset ... .. *J. P. Gangooli, Calcutta.*

Evening in Norway ... .. *D. Smith Herd.*

View of Edinburgh ... .. *McC. W.*

Old painting on leather, "a lady  
with a fan " ... ..

Medonna della Seggiola... .. *Raffarl.*

The Magdalen ... .. *Titian.*

Flora ... .. *Titian.*

Primaneza... .. *Botticelli.*

La Guiditta (Judith) ... .. *Crist Allori.*

Hindu lady giving alms ... .. *A Baroda Artist.*

View of the Tarkeshwar temple,  
from Sursagar ... .. *A Baroda Artist.*

Prince Fattesinhrao ... .. *S. R. Samuel.*

Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad ... .. *S. R. Samuel.*

Ex-Dewan Kershaspji ... .. *S. R. Samuel.*

### *Sculptures.*

Discobolus of Myron ... .. *(Plaster statue.)*

The Apoxyomenos of Lysippos ... .. *(Plaster statue.)*

American lady ... .. *(Marble bust.)*

H. H. Maharani Chimmabai Gaek-  
wad ... .. *(Marble bust.)*

Theodore, king of the Goths	...	(Marble statue.)
Madras girl	... ..	(Aluminium statue.)
Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad	...	(Marble bust.)
Italian girl, by A. Felici	...	(Marble.)
Italian girl dressing, by A. Felici.		(Marble.)
The thorn-extractor	...	(Bronze statue.)
Arthur, King of England	...	(Plaster statue.)
H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao		
Gaekwad...	... ..	(Marble bust.)
French lady	... ..	(Marble bust.)
Faun, by Praxatiles	...	(Plaster statue.)
Cupid and Psycho...	...	(Marble groups.)
A Baroda woman carrying water...		(Bronze.)
A Baroda chitta tamer	...	(Bronze.)

Besides those mentioned above, there is a large number of prints, engravings, etchings, chrome—lithographs, water colour paintings, ivory miniature paintings. &c., &c., too numerous to be mentioned.

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*Abstract from Table of Fares sanctioned for the city of  
Baroda under section 13 of the  
Hackney Carriages Act.*

*Fares for a two wheeled rubber tyred horse carriage.*

From	To	Fare.	
		Rs.	As.
Baroda Railway Station.	1 Bungalows on the Race Course Road including the Guest House Hotel.	0	3
	2 Bungalows on the old Station Road.		
	3 Gate of Public Park.		
Ditto.	1 Raopura Kothi.	0	5
	2 Central Jail.		
	3 Chinnabai Clock Tower and the Maharaja Theatre.		
	4 Race Course Pavilion.		
	5 Camp Road.		
Ditto.	1 Residency Bungalow.	0	7
	2 Laxmi Vilas Palace.		
	3 Moti Bag Palace.		
Ditto.	1 Nyaya Mandir.	0	10
	2 A round in the Public Park		
	3 Mandvi Nazar Bag Palace and the Gold and Silver Guns Paga.		
	4 Vishrambag.		

From	To	Fare.	
		Rs.	As.
Baroda Railway Station.	Kareli Bag Lunatic Asylum.	0	12
Ditto.	1 Ohhoti Khas Lancers. 2 Goya Gate Station. 3 Sayaji Theatre. 4 Vishwamitri Station.	0	15
Ditto.	Tarsali Moti Khas Lancers.		
Ditto.	Makarpura Palace.		
Ditto.	Sayaji Sarovar.		

Fares for four wheeled carriages are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times of the above.  
 Fare for return journey is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times that of the single journey.

For detention, 3 annas per hour. For whole day *i. e.*, 10 hours Rs. 4. For half day *i. e.*, 5 hours Rs.  $2\frac{2}{3}$ . For 1 hour annas seven.

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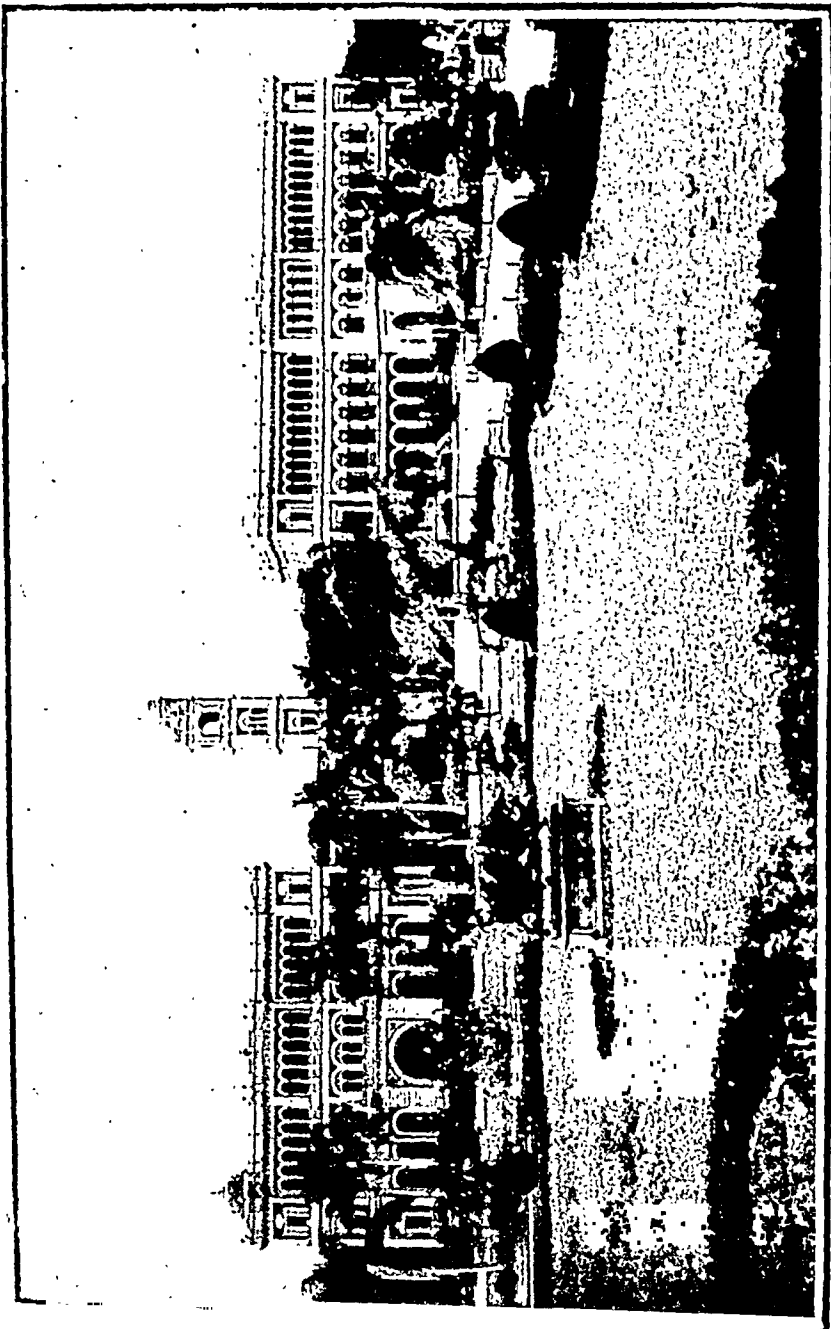
increasing its capacity from 1,200 to 1,717 mille c. ft. Out of 1,717 mille c. ft. of water stored in the reservoir, 1,682 mille c.ft.—10,512 mille gallons are available for water supply to the city, deducting 35 mille c.ft. which are below the sill level of the outlet. Taking into consideration the loss by evaporation and absorption, this quantity is enough to supply water to Baroda City and the Cantonment for three years, even if there be no rainfall. The total cost of the project is Rs. 34,00,000 and the annual revenue derived therefrom is about Rs. 70,000.

69. Passing through the Champaner Gate, we come to **Fatepura.** the suburb called Fatepura. It is a long wide street, on both sides of which the principal grain merchants have their godowns and stores.

70. It is in this street that the weekly market called **Friday Market.** *Shukarwar* ( Friday Market ) is held every Friday, for the sale of vegetables, cloth, utensils, old ware, cattle, &c. A visit to it may be the means of securing for only a nominal price, old arms, old china, &c., which are so much prized by lovers of the curious and the antique.

71. Along the northern walls of the city and to the left of the Champaner Gate is the **Nava Bazar.** (new) Bazar, where the Marwadi merchants have their cloth shops.

72. Among the places of interest in Fatepura are **Elephant stables.** the Elephant Stables. Formerly the stables, possessed 55 elephants on which were spent annually about a lac and a half of rupees. But the number has been much



Makarpura Palace.

Photo by Vividh Kala Mandir—BARODA.



reduced by the present Maharaja and the money saved diverted to useful purposes.

73. To the east of Fatepura is situated the Warsia Parade ground made at great expense by Maharaja Khanderao. It is a wide expanse artificially levelled and raised above the surrounding country and supported by a wall of great height and strength in the form of a buttress. Along one side of it are the barracks of the 3rd Regiment and on another side, the Medical Storekeeper and Chemical Analyser's Office.

74. Returning to Mandvi *via* Champaner Gate and proceeding straight towards the south, the visitor will arrive at the Gendi Gate, so called because a Gendi (rhinoceros) had her stable near it.

75. Beyond this south end of the Sheher or city proper is the Burhan Pura and to the east of it is the Mahmad Wadi which is also a square walled in. Several well-known families in the history of the State have their mansions in this quarter. The principal among these are the Fadnis, the Chief Record Keeper, Gopalrao Mairal, the well-known banker, and Sardar Pandhare.

76. The road to the south of the Gendi Gate is continued for some four miles out of the city to the village called Makarpura. Here is a Palace called after the village, "Makarpura Palace." It was originally built by Khanderao Maha-

raja who delighted to live in it. From Makarpura, he daily issued forth to hunt in the magnificent deer preserves which adjoin it. The Makarpura Palace has been much enlarged and improved by the present Maharaja, who uses it as his country residence.

77. The fine garden which surrounds the Makarpura Palace occupies about 130 acres. It is oblong in shape and is enclosed by wall and ornamental railings on the west and by plain wall only on the south, east and north. The garden was laid out by Mr. Goldring, partly in English and partly in Italian style, at a cost of 3 lacs of rupees and is eminently adapted for promenade by numerous intersections of grass lawns and gravel walks. It contains highly embellished fountains, basins, grottoes, chinese pagodas, bridges, lakes, wooden pavilion, vases with design, statues in bronze and marble and numerous other embellishments. It has got good lines of *polyalthia longifolia* near the entrance and between the Palace and the bandstand. The trees are clipped in French style and form good pyramids. There is a small sunk garden with marble kiosk in the middle and marble path leading to it.

78. The Palaces and the grounds on which they stand are strictly private. The visitor may Passes to view the Palaces and gardens. be admitted to view them on procuring passes from the Khangi Karbhari (Minister of Household) which are generally granted for those places where the Maharaja does not reside.

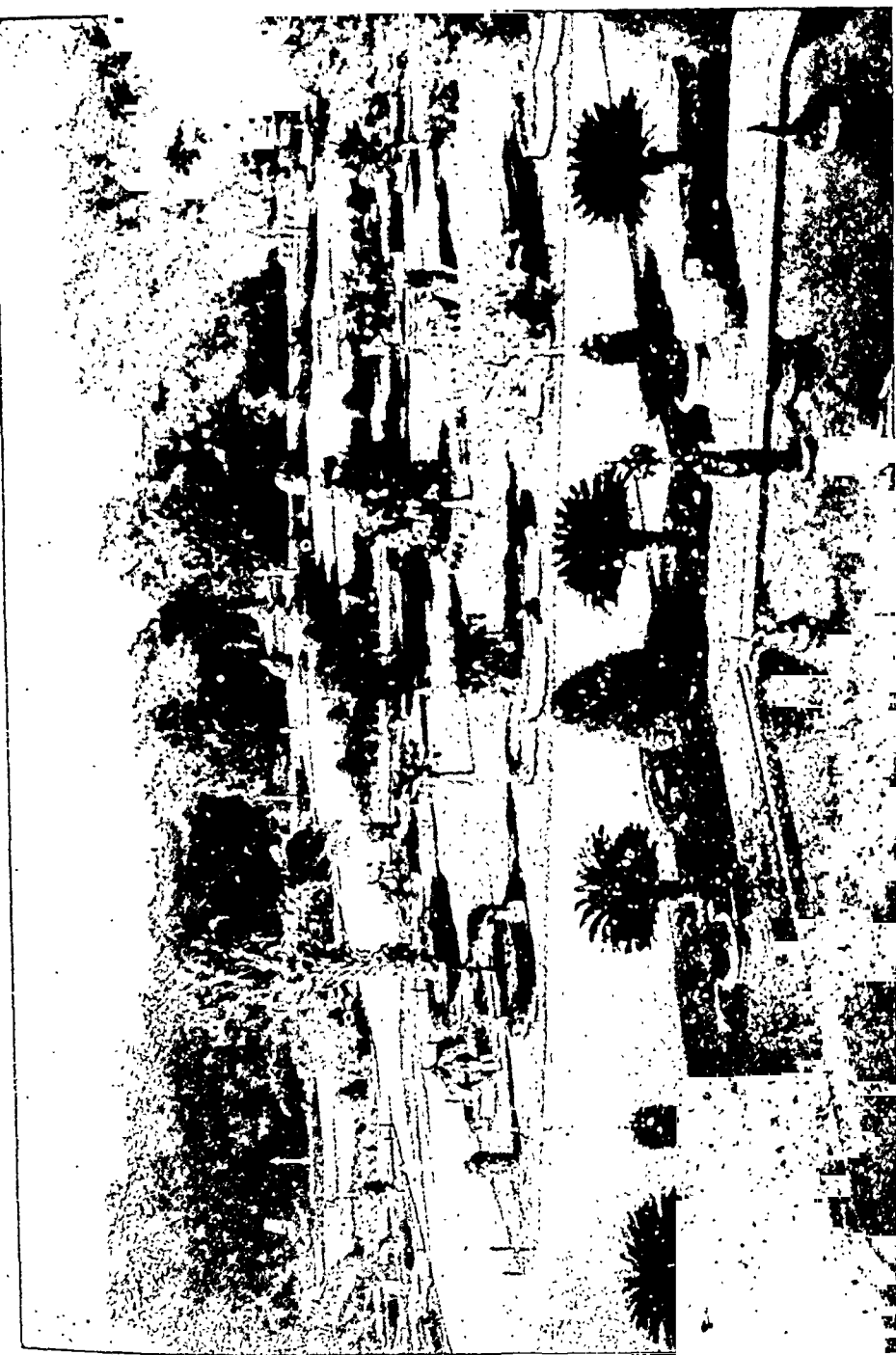


Photo by Vividh Kala Mandir,—BARODA.



79. Most of the State Cavalry lines and parade grounds, together with the bungalows of the Cavalry Lines. officers, are situated on the left side of the Makarpura Road. On the right side of this road are magnificent mango groves and betal leaf gardens which afford a most picturesque and pleasing appearance.

80. Just near the Cavalry lines, on the left side of the Makarpura Road, is a tomb raised to Tomb of Akbar's foster mother. Akbar's foster mother. labyrinth. The popular belief is that no man has entered and explored it without paying for his curiosity with his life.

81. In the triangle between the two Makarpura roads, and on the south of the Dabhoi Railway line is situated the Prince's Palace which The Prince's Palace. (Lal Bag). is also known as Lal Bag Palace. It was designed and built on pure Renaissance style at a cost of about Rs. 800,000, by Mr. C. F. Stevens, the Bombay architect. The stables attached to the Palace are built on modern scientific lines, at a cost of about Rs. 200,000 and in the compound which extends to about 75 acres a beautiful garden is being laid out.

82. While returning from Makarpura the visitor may, instead of going straight towards the Khandoba. city, pass through the Khandoba Temple Road, which is on the left just after crossing the Railway lines, and see the temples of Khandoba, the family god of the Gaekwards, where is yearly commemorated the capture of Baroda from the Babis. There are two temples, of which



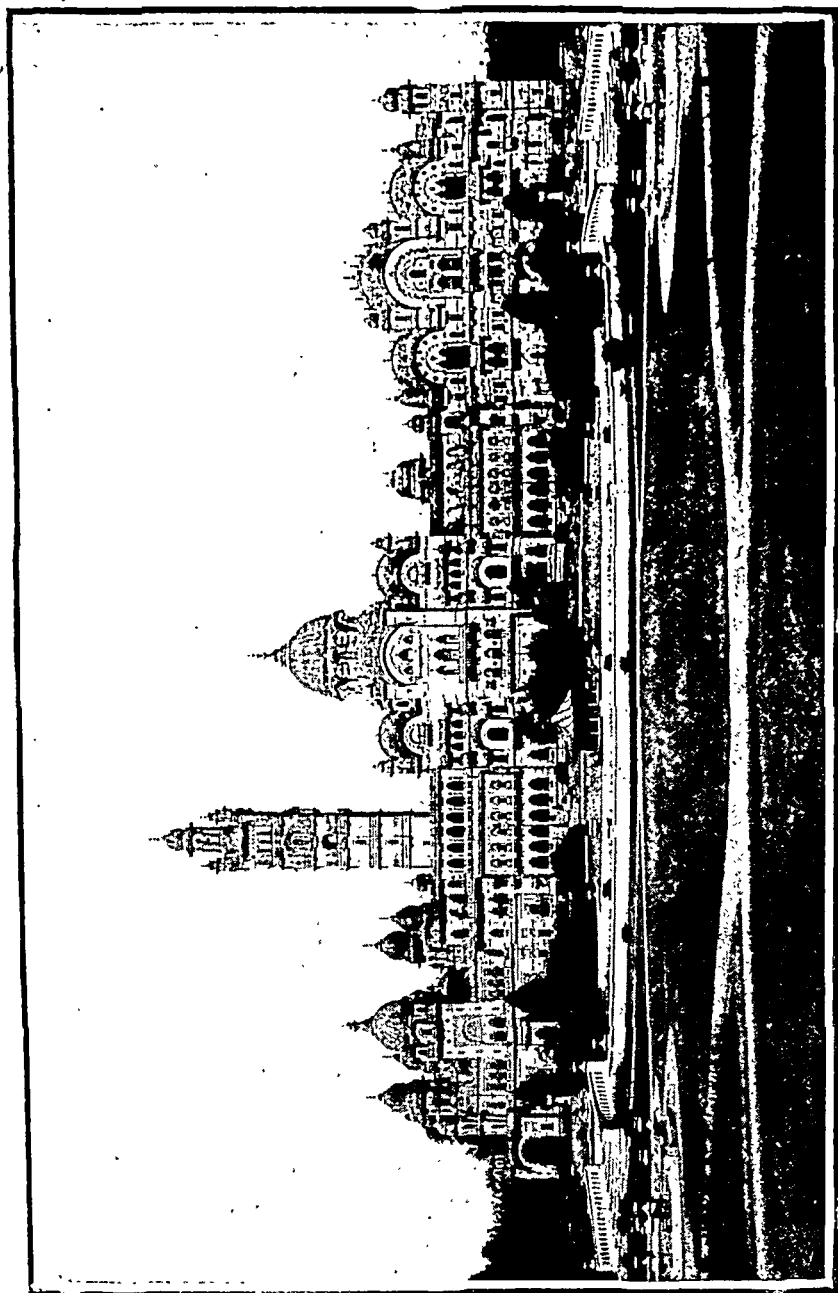
the large was built by His Highness Govindrao. Round it are cells constructed for Gosavis by H. H. Khanderao. The Gosavis had been of great use to the Gaekwads in their warfares. Their ascetic character made them the most suitable channel through which to communicate news.

83. The road then passes by the theatres, of which there are three in the city. The first  
**Theatres.** is the Vankaner Company's Theatre and the second which is quite close by belongs to the Morvi Company. The third theatre is in Golvad near the Chimnabai Clock Tower. The plays are mostly Gujarati or Marathi, and the theatres are open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 9 p. m. to 2 a. m.

84. Proceeding further towards the west from the Morvi Theatre, we come near the place  
**Stables.** on the left side of the road where His Highness the Maharaja's stables, built on the most modern and scientific principles are situated. They are an additional embellishment of this beautiful city.

85. Close to the Sursagar tank is the beautiful building where the moffnsil students of the Female Training College and High School  
**Girls' Boarding-house.** have their residential quarters and Boarding-house. Near it is a Girls' School.

86. At a little distance from the stables on the opposite side of the road is a furniture factory  
**Furniture Factory.** opened by Mr. Kharadi, a young carpenter, trained in Europe, under the patronage of H. H. the Maharaja, in which nice and artistic artic-



Laxmi Vilas Palace.

Photo by Vividh Kala Mandir—BARODA.



les of house decoration are prepared and offered for sale to the public.

87. The road now opens out into another bigger and better one, running from north to south, the north end of which meets the Kothi Laxmi Vilas Palace. (public offices) road, and the south end after crossing the Dabhoi Railway lines and passing by the side of the Prince's Palace ( Lal Bag ), takes a curve and meets the Makarpura Road.

On the west of the road are the Laxmi Vilas Palace grounds, in which are included the old Vishram Bag, the Moti Bag, Mastur Bag and Chiman Bag, built in the time of the past Maharajas. The Laxmi Vilas which means the House of the Pleasures of Laksmi, is the new Palace, built for the present Maharaja at a cost of about sixty lakhs. The foundation stone was laid by Mr. Melville, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General on the occasion of the Maharaja's marriage on the 12th January 1880. It is in the Hindu-Saracenic style which is very congenial to the traditions and feelings of the Indian people. It is the style which represents the happy union or reconciliation of Hindu and Musalman architecture developed in the North-Western Provinces and more especially in Rajputana. The original architect was major Mant, but much of the details and the inside was designed by Mr. Chisholm, the State Architect. The palace has a large Durbar Hall, ninety-three feet long and fifty-four feet broad, with mosaic decorations on the walls and a mosaic floor specially executed by Italian workmen, and carved wooden galleries reserved for ladies. It is

well furnished and contains bronze and marble statues of the principal members of the Gaekwad family and the past Dewans, and costly paintings of the Royal family and Hindu mythological subjects by European and Indian artists. While performing the ceremony of laying the foundation stone, Mr. Melville said : "We have given the new Palace the name of 'Laxmi Vilas,' which means the home of fortune. May good fortune be the constant attendant of its Royal tenant." His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay, who also made a speech on the occasion said:—"Mr. Melville expressed most gracefully and appropriately the best wishes for your Highness' welfare during your residence in that place. I venture to add similar wishes for your Highness' successors, generation after generation. I hope your Highness' name will go down to history as one of the great Gaekwars of Baroda, that you may be remembered among the good administrators and rulers which the Maratha nation has produced from the days of Shivaji and Balaji and Madhao Rao and Nana Furnavis, and others, and I hope that among your successors there will be found to be those who may be termed as links in the great chain of popular and enlightened sovereigns."

88. The Laxmi Vilas Palace garden is very extensive and occupies 720 acres of land. It was

**Laxmi Vilas Palace Garden.** laid out by Mr. Goldring, an English landscape gardener, and adds greatly to the attractiveness of the Palace. The surface was originally flat but judicious cutting, undulating planting, bold clumps of shrubs and easy winding walks have added some of the best features. The terrace garden in front of the Palace





is a masterpiece of Mr. Goldring's design. The winter and monsoon flowers are of the choicest description, and are arranged with much taste, particularly the ornamental beds in front of the Palace and in the terrace garden. There is rockwork in the west side of the Palace which is covered with many curious plants and grasses, remarkable for the elegance of their foliage. There are nine miles and five furlongs of drives and nine miles and seven furlongs of walks in this garden. There is also a riding road for the Royal family, the length of which is a mile and a half. The greatest length of the garden is two miles and five furlongs and the greatest breadth is one mile and a quarter.

89. In the compound of the Laxmi Vilas Palace are to be seen two of the oldest and most picturesque of the antiquities of Baroda—the tomb of Amin Saheb, built out of a much more antique Hindu edifice, and the Navlakhi Vavdi, a well with steps, which is said to have cost nine lacs of rupees in its construction. Over the portal of this well, there is a Persian inscription which is translated by Mr. Forbes as under:—

“ In the name of Alla !

The God of Mercy and Beneficence !

God is one !

And the God who sent Mahomet into the world.

“ Jaffier Khan Ben Vazalmool, Viceroy of Gujrat, was great, successful and mighty in battle. Brodera was under his command; he was an officer high in rank above all



officers, and dignified, by the king his master, with the most honourable titles. By his favour, Soliman, his chief minister, was appointed Governor of Brodera, where, by the blessing of Allah, he accumulated great riches and employed them in works of charity and beneficence. By him this work of beauty, strength and admiration, was, by the Divine permission, completed on the first day of the month Rabi-ul-Thani in the 807th year of the Hefira."

90. Just near the principal entrance to the Ulugh Vilas Palace, on the east side of the road,

**Indumati  
Mahal.**

there is a beautiful structure of stone construction, called the Indumati Mahal,

named after the eldest daughter of Prince Vatsishtan. It is used as a temple for the Royal Household gods and for celebrating marriages and other festivities.

91. Near the Navlakhi road in the L. V. Palace compound is situated the Electric Install-

**Electric  
Installation.**

tion which supplies power for lighting the palace as also roads and public houses.

92. Close to the Indumati Mahal and on the same side

**Kale Bhawan.** of the road is the Kale Bhawan or Temple of Arts. It is a Technical Institute

of great practical utility, and is one of the most notable instances of the Maharaja's unceasing endeavours towards progress and advancement. No more useful institution for encouraging industries and manufactures exists in this State, or perhaps in India. The Kale Bhawan was founded in June 1890, with classes for drawing, carpentry, and dy-

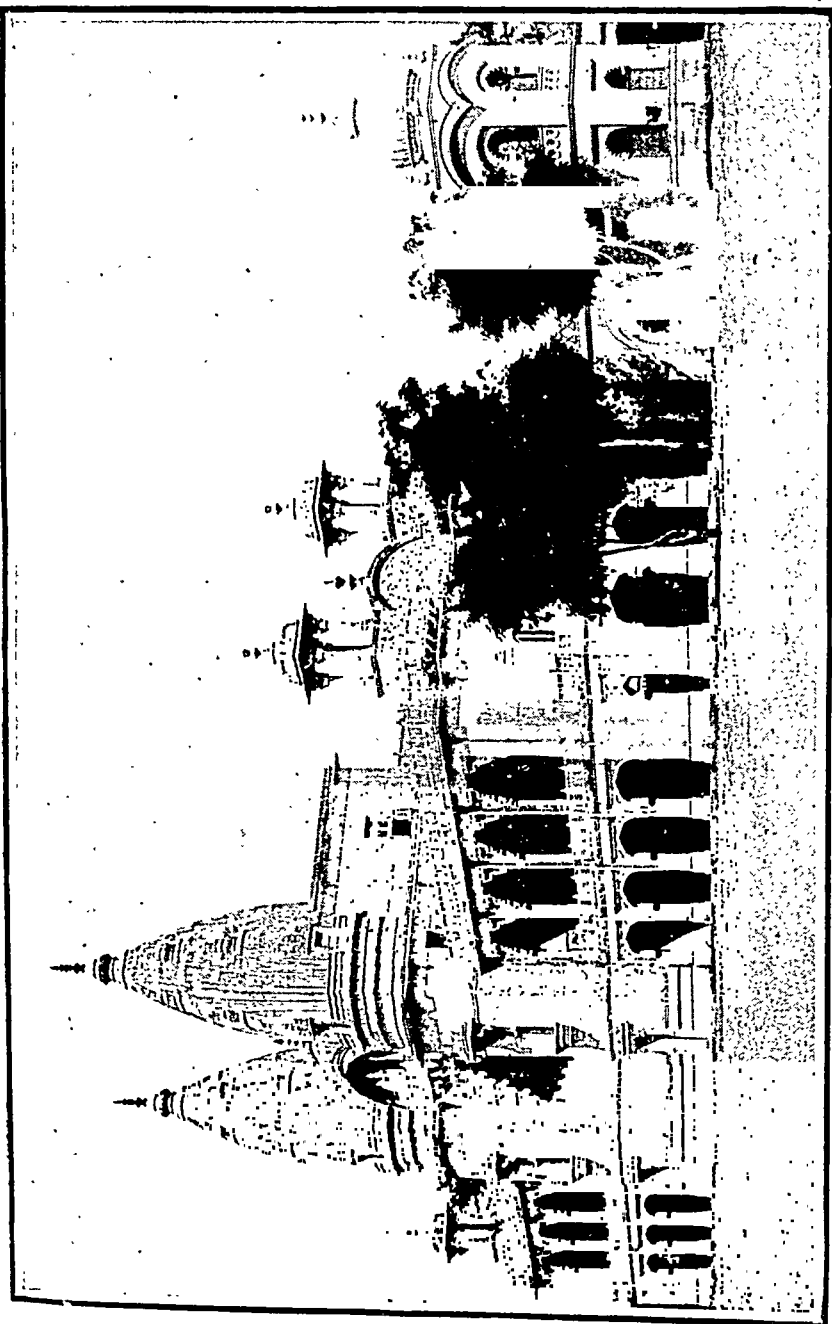
ing and calico-printing; and a class in mechanical engineering was added in the same year. The Training College for men and the Agricultural Classes, which were already in existence, were amalgamated with the Institute. Thus, in the first year of its existence, the Institute was provided with six different courses of instruction, each to extend over a period of three years, and was furnished with a library, a chemical laboratory, a physical laboratory and other appliances. Workshops for the practical instruction of the students of the carpentry and mechanical engineering classes were also fitted up, along with a dye-house for dyeing and calico-printing. The subjects and methods of study have undergone revision in subsequent years according to new needs and requirements. A new building for the Kala Bhavan, with all modern requirements, is under construction in the north east corner of the open ground in front of the L. V. Palace compound.

93. The wide and well laid out road connecting the Laxmi Vilas Palace with Leheripura Gate is called 'Cham Rajendra Road, in honour of the visit of H. H. the late Maharaja Cham Rajendra Wadiar Bahadur of Mysore on the 7th February 1888.

94. Half way between Leheripura and the Laxmi Vilas Palace, is situated the fine brick building Officer's Club. built by the officers of the State for their club, an institution where they meet in the evening and play tennis, billiard and other games. It is called 'Sayaji Vihar' after the name of His Highness the Maharaja, who

has patronized it and who often graces it with his presence and mixes with his servants and subjects in a friendly way.

95. Near the Club and on the same side of the road, is situated the imposing structure, known as Khanderao Market. On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of his administration, the Maharaja gave it over to the City Municipality as a gift in remembrance of the festive occasion. The Market was built in 1906-07 at a cost of about 3 lacs. The building consists of two bays joined by a covered passage on which stands the principal dome which rises 86 feet high. Each bay is 70 feet long and 34 feet wide including an arcade all round the building. The main entrance resembles in architecture that of the gate of Dabhoi Fort and the domes recall to the mind those of a Hindu Temple. In fact, the building is purely of Hindu style, except the arches which are of Mahomedan style. The mixture, so well arranged by the State Architect Mr. Chisholm, may be called Indo-Saracenic. The building is double-storeyed and built of brick-in-mortar, faced with Dhhrangadhra stones. The floors are fire-proof and the perforated stone parapets are after the style of the Agra screens. The terraced roof has been executed by Marsland, Price & Co., of Bombay, in their latest style of Indian patent stones with expansion joints. The main building has 16 stalls on the ground floor and 11 rooms on the 1st and 2nd floors for the Municipal Offices. Other stalls are located at the two sides leaving an open yard, 181 feet long and 156 feet wide, with a fountain in the centre. These stalls provide accommodation for 192 shops.



Khanderao Market.

Photo by Vividh Kala Mandir—BARODA.



96. Proceeding towards the Nyaya Mandir and turning into a new road near the Female Dandia Bazar. Training College, we come to what is called Dandia Bazar, a street mostly inhabited by Deccani Brahmins and Parbhus. Here are situated the *Wadas* of some of the principal Sardars of the state, the most conspicuous of them being Shirke's Wada, just behind the Sur Sagar, and Bhaskerrao Vithal's Wada, a little further from it.

97. Returning to the Palace Road from Dandia Bazar and turning to the side towards the Khangi Offices. Kothi, the visitor will find the Khangi offices to his left and a little further up the Police Headquarters on the right.

98. From here another road branches out and meets the main Raopura Road near the Vish-  
Indira  
Avenue. vamitri bridge. It is called Indira Avenue, in honour of Princess Indiraraja, the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja, and is well laid out with rows of bunyan trees on both sides.

99. On one side of the Indira Avenue is a line of bungalows, specially built for the European Central Jail. officers of the state. On the other side is the Central Jail, a carefully constructed building, arranged on modern principles. The cost has been about 7 lacs of rupees. Mr. Hill, the then State Engineer, took as a model the panoplicon plan of the Punjab Jails. It is sufficiently large to hold about 600 prisoners and has within its walls, besides sleeping and factory wards, a hospital, a dye-